

## Violence Against the elderly : a Portuguese bibliographic review

Zaida Azeredo<sup>1</sup>, [zaida.azeredo@gmail.com](mailto:zaida.azeredo@gmail.com)

Silvia Silva<sup>2</sup> [sylviatavares@hotmail.com](mailto:sylviatavares@hotmail.com)

Leo Pas<sup>3</sup> [lodewijkpas@gmail.com](mailto:lodewijkpas@gmail.com)

1 – General Practitioner in Porto, Coordinator of RECI; IMOCAVF Project

2 – Nurse, Teacher at Fernando Pessoa University ( Porto), Researcher in RECI, IMOCAVF project

3 – General Practitioner in Belgium; Researcher in Leuven University; RECI Adviser

### Abstract proposed as poster

**Keywords : violence, elderly abuse, review**

### Background

The aging population and structural changes in the family increases loneliness among elderly people. Stressful relationships with children may turn against the elders resulting in violence; this phenomenon is rising not only in Portugal but also abroad. The Portuguese situation was reviewed based on literature.

### Research question

How is elderly abuse being reported in Portuguese literature ?

### Methodology

The last 10 years of 6 journals published in Portuguese language were reviewed, including public health, primary care, nursery care and social services literature. A total 217 journal editions were searched for articles mentioning violence against elderly. If the article contained reference to violence against other groups they were excluded.

### Results

We identified 14 papers. Somewhat less than half (6, 42,9%) were based on document analysis from police or victims support records and one emergency department; two (14,3%) papers were bibliography reviews and

a structured enquiry and interview. Remaining (4, 21,4 %) were reflexion papers about the topic.

The age used to define elderly victims was for some papers 60 or 65 of age; different typologies were used (violence; elderly abuse; mistreatment)

Abuse is more often perpetrated in private homes, among elderly living with other persons, relatives or not; the offender usually is a relative of the victim. Handicapped people are more often victims. Some of the researchers found links with alcohol or drugs consumption but others not.

Although elderly violence should receive a multi-sectorial approach authors agree that most first presentations are to primary health care workers, who do not identify the real reason for encounter.

## **Conclusions**

The variety of used definitions requires a consensus development process. Concepts, task definitions, identification strategy and multi- sectorial collaboration are other targets for consensus procedure on Elderly Abuse in IMOCASFV

## **Questions to the audience**

What elements about primary health care and elderly abuse need to be maintained for international consensus development ?

What training curricula in other countries contain systematically family violence and in particular elderly abuse ?

Is there interest in other countries to work on this topic together with the IMOCASFV EUROPREV EGPRN project ?

### **Bibliographic References**

Paraibo PMF; Silva MCM ( 2015) – Perfil de Violência contra a pessoa Idosa na cidade de Recife-PE RBGerit Gerontol 18(4) 755-760  
Guimarães APF; Gorios C et al ( 2018)Notificação de Violência intrafamiliar contra a mulher idosa na cidade de S. Paulo 21(1) 91-97

## **Violence Against the elderly : a Portuguese bibliographic review**

### **Bibliographic References**

Paraibo PMF; Silva MCM ( 2015) – Perfil de Violência contra a pessoa Idosa na cidade de Recife-PE RBGerit Gerontol 18(4) 755-760  
Guimarães APF; Gorios C et al ( 2018)Notificação de Violência intrafamiliar contra a mulher idosa na cidade de S. Paulo 21(1) 91-97



